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THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

MONTREAL GAZETTE AND CATHOLIC
NATIONAL UNIONS

OTTAWA, LONDON AND SCOTTISH LETTERS

From Our Own Correspondents.

OFFICIAL ORGAN,
FIFTH SUNDAY
MEETING ASSOCIATION
OF CANADA.

MONTREAL, MARCH 13th, 1920

Vol. 2, No. 11

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The Gazette and Catholic National Unions

(By George Pierce.)

It is very difficult to comprehend the purpose lying behind an editorial which appeared in the "Montreal Gazette", and which is entitled: "Where is the Minister of Labor?" We repeat it in full for your digestion. If your anatomy is cast iron, you will probably be able to masticate a little of it before you are entirely overcome by nausea. The interesting feature in this editorial is the persistency with which the words "national unions" are used. Any newspaper devoting a column and a half to a subject of such importance should at least know the title of the organization which is under discussion. The correct name is not "National Unions", but "The Catholic National Unions." It is astonishingly queer that the words "National Unions" appear ten times. It would be wrong to charge the "Gazette" with ignorance — in this particular matter at least, — because it reproduces a resolution from the Three Rivers convention, in which the words "Catholic National Union" appeared. According to the "Gazette", the National Unions had sixty-three national organizations represented at the Three Rivers convention, which acted for 30,000 members. These organizations are said to be labor organizations; well, what kind of labor organizations are they? Catholic labor organizations. The question then arises, how did they become Catholic labor organizations; in other words, how did they become entitled to the use of the word "Catholic?" Is any special function bestowed upon them by the Catholic Church? Are the Catholic clergy identified with the conduct of these organizations? How is the money collected? Where does it go? How is it spent? Who accounts for it? What affiliations have these unions with any of the labor organizations throughout the world, the British labor organization for instance, the organization that worked throughout the war to keep up the machineries of production? What was the attitude of the Catholic labor unions on the question of the war? Perhaps the "Gazette" would undertake to answer a few of these questions. It is inspiring to see how this Montreal newspaper has rushed to the defence of a Catholic union of workmen. The wonders of the world never cease to unfold themselves. The "Montreal Gazette", for the first time in its history, is the champion and defender of a union of working men.

This leads to some very promising surmises. Suppose we changed the character of the International

Trades Union, and forgot for the time being all international labor legislation at the Peace Conference. Suppose we take the cue and call the bona fide trade union movement with its four million odd members the "Protestant Labor Unions." Will the "Gazette" be placated sufficiently to discontinue the exercise of henpecking our bona fide trade union officials? Will the "Gazette" endorse us with such gusto if we organize a body to be known as "Orange-men's National Unions?" If this is objectionable, we could branch out. There might be Episcopalian Unions, Methodist Unions, Baptist Unions, Jewish Unions, Greek church Unions and a happy union of Canadian infidels. If the one idea of a religious union such as the Catholic National Union gave you

such success, why not carry the plan forward until the four or five hundred known religions of the world are properly represented? If the membership has the same success in meeting on a common ground for a common purpose, it will be a howling success, and it is a howling success that the "Gazette" is howling for.

The word "national" is very imposing. It implies terrible territory. It is often found on an office door when the desks and chairs have been sent back to the store and there is nobody home to the instalment collector. There is a charm in the word "national" which signifies something that wanders far afield.

Are these Catholic national unions to be found in British Columbia, in Saskatchewan, in Alberta, in Ontario, or anywhere else in the world except down in Quebec, in the thriving metropolis of Three Rivers and its outskirts? Perhaps the "Gazette" will offer some ex-

"NO CHILDREN ALLOWED"



The cartoon is from the *Toronto Sunday World* of Feb. 29, and accompanied the reproduction in special display of an article from the *Railroader* entitled "Be Fruitful and Multiply (Wherefore shall ye Live in the East-End)."

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planation why these Catholic national unions can only be found in the Province of Quebec in isolated locations.

Now the "Gazette" says that there are sixty-three national organizations. What does the "Gazette" mean by the use of these words? Does it mean sixty-three organizations which use the word "national?" And what does the "Gazette" mean by membership? When is a man a member and when is he not a member? Will the "Gazette" undertake to state that 30,000 men are dues-paying members in regularly organized unions of this description? We would be more than delighted to have the "Gazette" assume authority for such a statement. When the Department of Labor was trying to find a basis for representation of Catholic unions at the Industrial Conference, it could not get the facts about them — strength, aims, funds and so on — and had to fall back on a 1918 statement which gave the membership as 2,781.

The statement that "The weapon upon which the international organization relies before all others is the strike," demonstrates clearly what the "Gazette" knows about trades union matters. It proves conclusively that the "Gazette" is so densely ignorant that it is unfit to discuss trades unionism. Practically every trades union agreement has an arbitration clause in it which distinctly provides for the machinery which will adjust differences between employers and employees by arbitration. This clause is inserted for the purpose of avoiding strikes. The whole history of the labor movement has been developed on the foundation of arbitration. The actual record made from an analysis of all Canadian strikes in 1919 proves that in seventy-one per cent of the cases where strikes had been called, it was the employer who refused to arbitrate. We beg to inform the "Gazette" that this is the Government record. We

(Continued on page 9.)

Our OTTAWA LETTER

(From our own correspondent)

ON Monday, the serious business of Parliament began and the first week's debate tends to belie the prophecy that the session would be dull and spiritless. Many of the big guns were in action and a new party was christened with the name National Progressive. Mr. Hume Cronyn, of London, moved the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, in very felicitous and scholarly terms as befits a nephew of Edward Bake. He was prepared to defend the record of the Government, but he had some pointed suggestions to offer them.

Mr. McGregor, of Pictou, who seconded, lacks Mr. Cronyn's style and culture, and his speech suffered by comparison. It was chiefly an eulogy of the public services and high merits of certain Nova Scotia corporations not unknown to fame. He gave a lot of rather dull statistics and altogether made a very commonplace oration.

An Effective Speech

Following the time-honored custom, Mr. McKenzie King led off for the opposition. Coming into the House at the of last session, some of his performances had not been as good as they might have been, and he evidently felt he was now on trial, as he was obviously nervous at the start. But he gradually warmed to his theme of the government's sins of omission and commission and when he sat down even hostile critics admitted that he had made a very effective speech. He spoke with considerable force and vigor, he avoided unnecessary declamation and he stuck close to the points he wished to make.

His main charges against the government were they were making a mockery of the principle of representative government, they were unkind to poor Sir Robert Borden, in forcing him to continue in office when his health demanded retreat, and that they were even more unkind to the Maritime Provinces, in depriving them of that Cabinet representation which they look upon as an undoubted right. He spoke at considerable length upon the Franchise and outlined the Liberal attitude on that problem.

Appeal to the People

At the end of his speech, he moved an amendment to the address asking that after a Franchise Act had been passed with all possible speed and the necessary supplies voted, an appeal to the people should be made. The wording of the amendment was cumbersome, but it was a direct fighting challenge to the Government. The weak point of Mr. King's speech was that he failed to disclose, save in

the matter of the franchise, what his policies would be if the election he sought returned him to power.

Sir George Foster, who is acting Premier, assumed the responsibility of answering Mr. King's indictment. Every year, Sir George grows more mellow and placid and the fiery gladiator of yore is now as mild-tempered in debate as any Samson unshorn. He is now a venerable and almost venerated figure in our public life and is still the ablest brain that the Coalition possesses. His voice is scarcely strong enough for long speeches nowadays, but he has still all the arts of the practised debater at his command, speaking with an ease and fluency that few followers can ever hope to attain. He dealt in succession with most of Mr. King's arguments and was able to prove to his satisfaction that the Laurier Government in its day had been guilty of most of the crimes with which the Coalition was now charged, and a few more besides. He was not prepared to stand in a white sheet of repentance and apologize for the Coalition Government and proceeded to devote the latter part of his speech to a defence of its life and times. He contended that no administration since Confederation had been charged with graver responsibilities or had discharged them with greater success and efficiency. As for the amendment, he believed it to be a piece of strategical camouflage and that the Opposition had more real reason to dread an election than the Government.

Said Mandate Given

Besides, the Government had been given a mandate in 1917 for a domestic programme as well as for its war measures, and it intended to carry them out. There was every hope that Sir Robert's health would permit his return to his duties; two days later, in answer to a query, he put the period of his further absence at two months. At times, Sir George waxed quite playful and humorous and he was inclined to treat Mr. King as a young novice who would learn by experience.

It is perfectly futile to attempt to give any account of the speeches of that faithful partisan, Mr. D. D. Mackenzie, who seconded Mr. King. He lives in an age that has long since departed, and Sir Robert Borden never said a truer thing than when he described him as the most fossilised old Tory in the House. He has not even an elementary knowledge of economics and his plea that we should trade with no country which did not accept our dollar at par would not be made by the most extreme protectionist.



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What would happen to us if Britain said that she would not take out half a billion dollars of imports unless we accepted her pound at par? Mr. H. M. Mowat, who came next, is one of Mr. Rowell's two followers in the House. He is always confidential and egotistically garrulous, but it would be a wanton exaggeration to say that he was a profound thinker or attractive public figure. As he chatters away about his personal views and prejudices, he is often unconsciously funny, but when he tries to perpetrate what he imagines are jokes, it is exceedingly trying to both friends and foes. Mr. Gauthier indulged in some strange rhetoric about Quebec's hour, and intimated that she was not prepared to make any arrangement with the Ontario element who have been making advances to her for the sake of an element against what were referred to in the Senate as "the wild and democratic forces of the country".

Mr. Burnham Wrathful

It aroused the wrath of Mr. J. H. Burnham, who, however, has found many other things to offend him in a disordered world. Mr. Burnham dislike the Coalition Government and wants the principle of protection maintained by the revival of the good old Tory party, but he dislikes the farmers' party still more and prohibition worst of all. He holds that the

prejudice of a section of the community against alcohol is ruining the possibility of a great industry, in the manufacture of that product for industrial purposes in this country.

Three French-Canadian members, Messrs. Casgrain, D'Anjou and Trahan, spoke in criticism of the Government from the opposition benches, all using French. It is plain that the French-Canadian resents the patronage and flattery now being extended to him by people who a few months ago were vilifying him as traitor and outcast. Dr. Thompson, of the Yukon, had very little to say, and Mr. Cockshutt, as usual, reminded his audience that high Toryism survives in certain circles in Canada. He too had a bad word both for prohibition and the agrarian movement. In fact he said he would rather see the Liberals in power than a class party like the farmers'.

Mr. Davis, of Neepawa, touched upon the currency question on which he deems himself an authority, and old Mr. Turgeon, of New Brunswick, made one of his customary thoughtful speeches. They are rarely listened to, but are always full of good sense and sound political views.

Emotional Discourse

On Thursday, Dr. Whidden, of Brandon, who patterns himself upon Mr. Rowell, gave one of his

emotional discourses which led nowhere. It is a pity that a man who is the President of a Baptist College cannot show an example by refraining from the use of cheap slang in an important debate. "Bunk" is an unparliamentary word, but probably it has endeared itself by long familiarity to Dr. Whidden. Following him, two new farmer "buds" made their debut, Mr. Caldwell, of New Brunswick, and Mr. O. R. Gould, the victor of Assinaboia. Mr. Caldwell is a fine figure of a man and made a creditable speech. He had been an Unionist, but was now convinced that the Government had outstayed its welcome. He gave some interesting facts about the effects of the tariff upon fertilisers and Ford cars. Mr. Caldwell seems likely to be an acquisition to the House. Mr. Gould is a more emotional person, but spoke with force and energy. Both of these speakers supported the amendment. Mr. W. F. Maclean would not, but he objected to the absence of the Premier, who should be in place in the House, and was suspicious that there was dark work going on about Imperial constitutions.

Stirring up Strife

Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, devoted his energies to stirring up as much strife as possible, but his acrid tongue is less effective than old in winning even the cheers of his own side. The Government whips had announced that they had come to the end of their speaking resources and would like a division on Thursday evening, so that Mr. Crerar found himself suddenly called upon to intervene if he desired an opportunity to put his views before the public. He was not in his best speaking form, but, as in the past, his obvious sincerity and disinterestedness made up for deficiency in oratorical powers. He paid a special compliment to the absent Premier and said the usual nice things about the sponsors of the Address. He complained that while he would support the amendment of the leader of the opposition, he had found his speech deficient in constructive ideas. He warned the Government that before any alterations were made in the constitutional status of Canada, the people must be consulted.

Some Acute Criticism

He had same acute criticisms to make to Mr. Meighen's recent speech at Winnipeg, and controverted the latter's views upon the exchange situation. He showed that while in 1911, when we were told to leave well enough alone, our exports to America were only 41% of our imports and our dollar was at par across the line, but now, when our exports southward have risen to 664% of our imports, our dollar is at a serious discount. The explanation could not be found in the adverse balance of trade, but in other factors. He had severe criticisms for the government's

failure to consider a fiscal policy which would permit the development of our natural resources in which our chief hope of financial recuperation lay.

He was not satisfied with the roseate picture drawn by government supporters and was able to prove by the Report of the American Commissioner of Immigration that in the 11 years between 1909 and 1919, while 1,072,000 people emigrated from the U. S. A. to Canada, 1,288,000 left Canada for the U. S. A. He contended that this fact in itself was a condemnation of our fiscal policy and declared that he and his followers would press for its alteration. They were not in favor of complete abolition of the tariff but they wanted to remove the handicaps on the natural industries of the country. He refuted strongly the charge that the farmers' party was a class movement. It was an effective lead to the cross benches and at once introduced an element of reality into the debate.

Mr. Meighen's Defence

The criticisms of his Winnipeg speech brought Mr. Arthur Meighen to his feet. He made a long and elaborate defence of himself and the government, but it was not one of his happiest efforts; in fact, in many passages, he was distinctly labored and Mr. Meighen does not usually suffer from this defect. He was evidently more afraid of Mr. Crerar's assaults than Mr. King's and proceeded to answer his arguments, chiefly by his usual method of splitting hairs. He waxed very eloquent upon the perils of class government with which he said the farmers were threatening the country. He then turned upon Mr. King and raked up the record of the Laurier Government as justification for keeping the Maritime Provinces unrepresented in the Cabinet. Mr. Meighen, with all his excellent parliamentary qualities, cannot get away from the arrow partisanship and petty repartee of the past. In concluding, he based his objections to an election on the ground that unless redistribution after the 1911 census came first the West would be deprived of its proper quota of representatives. As Quebec has also gained in population and increased the unit the West may not stand to gain many seats.

Best Speech of Debate

On Friday, came the best speech of the debate from Dr. Michael Clark. The first time Dr. Clark opened his lips in the House, observers realised that a new force had appeared in Parliament and in the intervening years, he has sustained the high reputation as parliamentarian and debater which he acquired in his first session. He brought his political talents with him from England, where he had played an active part in Liberal politics in Northumberland and often appeared on platforms with national figures like Lord Morley

and Lord Grey. His clear and logical power of expression and his high gifts of emotional oratory would alone entitle him to distinction in any Parliament but he reinforces them with a knowledge of politics and a grasp of the fundamental principles of economics such as no other member of the present House possesses. Experience of protectionism has not dimmed his free trade views and he will have no truck or trade with tariffs, if he can help it.

On this occasion, he made the main theme of his speech criticism of the Government's financial policy, and told Sir Henry Drayton that he might become a great Finance Minister if he would do exactly the opposite of Sir Thomas White. Of the latter gentleman's performances, Dr. Clark has the poorest possible opinion, and he attributed many of our present troubles to his class favoritism and ignorance of the principles of democratic finance. He was only a little less severe upon Mr. Meighen, and scoffed at the latter's panaceas for the exchange situation. His advice to the government was to stop borrowing, cut down expenditure and make the wealthy class pay their proper share. He agreed with Mr. Crerar that the levies by direct taxation had been shamefully inadequate.

New Mandate Needed

Dr. Clark scored freely off the government, but he did not give much comfort to the opposition. He announced his intention of voting for the amendment, though he disliked certain parts of its phraseology. He thinks the Union Government has served its essential purpose and that now a new mandate on peace issues should be secured from the electorate. For himself, he had found a pleasant haven with the party led by Mr. Crerar to which he would give the appropriate name of National Progressive. It will have few more effective members than Dr. Clark and he has joined it purely on a matter of principle. It is notorious that the Government would have been more than willing to consider his claims to the vacant Alberta Senatorship, if he had given them his support, and he deserves every credit for the resistance of seductions which have been fatal to some others. At least two members

who were with Mr. Crerar last session, Mr. J. M. Douglas, of Strathcona, and Mr. F. L. Davis, of Neepawa, have been lured back to the government benches for no apparent reason. There is a surprising lack of character and steadfastness in many of our politicians.

Gained Good Recruit

The crossbenches, however, have gained one recruit who will more than compensate for the defections of the others, in the shape of Major Andrews, D.S.O., M. P. for Centre Winnipeg. Major Andrews has a most creditable military record; though well over age, he contrived to reach the trenches and win a well-merited decoration. He is a Vice-President of the Great War Veterans' Association, and was elected by an enormous majority in 1917. He has been the chief spokesman of the returned soldiers in the House and has found occasion to criticise the government at intervals.

But now he is finished with them and their works and wants a freer hand, to advocate his views which are markedly progressive. For a man of proved courage he is somewhat diffident about his public abilities, but he made an excellent little speech and set forth his reasons for his attitude firmly and clearly. He finds that there is general discontent with the way in which the profiteer has been allowed to escape his proper share of taxation. There is in Major Andrews a strain of philosophic idealism which is very rare in politics and he is one of the shrewdest judges of character in the House. His defection means more than the loss of one vote to the government.

Another Independent

He was followed by another independent, Thomas McNutt, of Saltecoats, who has had a varied political career. In ancient times, a Tory, then a Liberal, then a Liberal-Unionist, he is now on the cross benches. His speech was critical of the government, but it left an uncertainty as to whether he would vote for the amendment or not. However, he has an electorate of Saskatchewan farmers, and if he does not vote for the amendment, he can write finis to his political career.

J. A. Stevenson.

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OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

(From our own correspondent)

Glasgow, February 21.

IT is entirely satisfactory to see that the Ministry of Labor is taking up seriously the case of the workless woman. The reality and importance of this case in a broad sense must be evident to every one who has even glanced at the recent discussions on the excess over men, which is one undoubted result of the war. It is certain that a great many more women proportionately will have to earn their own living than formerly, and it is in their own and everybody's interest that they should be as well qualified for the task as possible.

The real answer to masculine objections to the "unfair" competition of women is to make it, so far as possible, fair. So long as women's labor is "cheap" labor in every sense, men are entitled to protest against it; where it is as efficient, as well paid and subject to the same regulations as their own, they have no such right. The schemes on foot should do something, at any rate, towards levelling up women's labor.

One is particularly glad to see that an effort is to be made to help the discharged woman war-worker. The outcry against the retention of their positions by these women was very natural — even, up to a point, very just. But it is quite unfair to assume that a woman who left her home in the early days of the war to work for her country still has the home to go back to now that her country is eager to dispense with her services. In hundreds of cases this must be quite untrue, and the women so circumstanced deserve every possible help and consideration.

Operative Tailors

At a meeting of the workers in the tailoring trade, Mr. A. C. Craig, the secretary of the Scottish Operative Tailors, said his members had assured amalgamation with the United Garment Workers' Union by their votes. In Scotland they were out to see all the clothing trade workers in the country amalgamated, and although the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses had not yet joined, he was assured they would be among them before very long.

Highland Unemployed

The question of unemployment is becoming very acute in the Highlands, and at a meeting of the Highlands Employment Committee it was stated that in the Inverness district, which includes Elgin, Portree, Invergordon, Lossiemouth, Tain, Dingwall, Forres, and Ullapool, the money paid to the unemployed ex-service men was \$10,000 per week. The Committee agreed to appeal to employers, and to ask the Government to dispose of the Invergordon docks as a going concern, at a low figure, if necessary, in order to relieve the situation in the area. It was also agreed to get the Division-

al Officer to move in the direction of public utility schemes.

More Wages

Hamilton Town Council has agreed to grant the carters of the cleansing department an advance of \$1.25 per week, which makes their weekly wage \$1.50 better than that of the ordinary carters. It is expected that the increase will be accepted by the men in settlement of their wages claim.

Railway Shopmen

The Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen are taking up the case of the railway shopmen, who are among those whose grades are not included in the recent settlement. There has been some difficulty in dealing with this class of workers owing to the conflicting claims of organization by craft and organization by industry. The N. U. R., in addition to the application for shopmen under the arbitration machinery, have been striving to bring about an arrangement with the craft unions under which a joint application could be made for improved permanent standard wages and conditions for the shopmen.

Teachers' Grievances

Primary teachers under the Lanarkshire Education Authority met in Glasgow this week to consider a number of grievances under which they labor. Representatives were present from Glasgow, Renfrewshire, and Dumbartonshire. It was decided to form a Primary Teachers' section of the Lanarkshire Educational Institute, there being already in existence Headmasters' and Secondary Teachers' sections. The mover of the resolution outlined the work of the Provisional Committee for Scotland, which insists that the remuneration for all primary teachers should be not less than \$1,000 to \$1,500 for women, and \$1,000 to \$1,800 for men. Dealing with salaries, the speaker said that the national minimum scale was an insult to primary teachers. In the subsequent discussion the action of the Lanarkshire Education Authority in refusing to put non-graduate teachers on the scale from 1st May, as had been done in Glasgow, Ayrshire, and Dumbartonshire, was the subject of strong comment. United action on the part of the teachers of Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Dumbartonshire, and Ayrshire was suggested to compel a more equitable scale of salaries in these areas.

Co-op. Strike

About one thousand men and women are involved in a sectional strike which commenced last Saturday, in the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society boot factory, at Shieldhall, Glasgow. A demand was made by the employees for an increase of \$6.25 per week, thereby making the minimum wage \$14

a week on piecework terms. The workers now intimate that they refuse to return to work until this increase has been granted. There is a prospect of the strike becoming general among the productive workers.

Nurses' Salaries.

The need for a better standard of wages among nurses was discussed at a meeting of the Professional Union of Trained Nurses, held in the Scottish Nurses' Club, Glasgow. Every trained nurse, it was pointed out, felt the insecurity of her position with regard to earning a livelihood. Emphasis was laid upon the value of the Union, which has been formed for the mutual help and protection of trained nurses.

Hosiery Workers.

An arbitration decision has been issued fixing the wages of workers in the Scottish hosiery trade. The Court awarded the men 30c. and the women 16c. per hour as the minimum rates for time workers. In the case of piece workers, such rates are to be paid as will enable an ordinary employee "working with reasonable diligence" to earn not less than 32c. per hour for men and 18c. per hour for women.

James Gibson.



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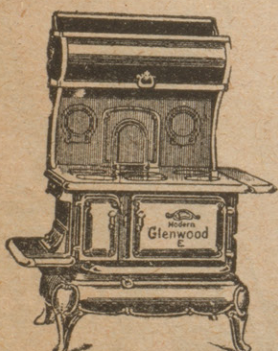
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WEEKLY

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GEO. PIERCE, Editor. KENNEDY CRONE, Associate Editor.

Warn The Immigrants

BRITISH immigrants are at present coming into Canada by the thousands. Recently the *Star* said that many of these immigrants would settle in Montreal. Where are they to live? There is already such an acute shortage of houses that two and three families have had to share a house together, while rents have been skyrocketed by the profiteers.

The situation is serious enough without the further intensification resulting from an influx of immigrants. Nor is it fair to the immigrants to let them come to Montreal without warning of the shortage of housing accommodation.

There are now two tenants' organizations in the city which might well take the question up. The British labor movement should also be informed so that enquiry might be demanded on behalf of prospective emigrants. Perhaps this editorial is enough for the labor movement, as a number of British labor leaders read the *Railroader* with rather close attention (they may never have heard of the *Gazette*, or the *Star*, or the *Toronto Globe* or the *Winnipeg Free Press*, but they do know the little *Railroader* with its remarkably long arm) and it is reasonable to suppose that some of them will consider the matter officially.

We don't need an influx of immigrants into Montreal at present; what we need is emigration from Montreal until the accommodation problem lightens up a bit.

Meanwhile, there are about five million dollars of Federal Government money for a Montreal housing scheme lying idle, while the lawyers and the political experts juggle with phrases and invent new reasons for keeping the money mouldering in the bank.

K. C.

ACCORDING to the *Gazette* of March 4th, the Federal Government is providing \$25,000 for the "expenses and entertainment" of the publishers coming to the Empire Press Conference this summer, and the Quebec and Ontario Governments are contributing \$5,000 each. The *Gazette* does not say whether the other Provincial Governments are contributing, or whether—dreadful thought!—they turned the proposition down cold.

Let's Begin at Home

THERE is quite an agitation on throughout Canada against the Hearst papers coming into Canada with their anti-British propaganda. The *Montreal Star* of March 5 devoted a long editorial to the subject, and gave a number of quotations from Hearst papers which show the libels that Hearst puts in his editorial columns.

A more insidious form of misrepresentation, however, is the "yellowing" and "fixing", "playing up" and "playing down", of Hearst news to suit the particular ideas and desires of Hearst. A good deal of this news is Canadian, for his Canadian editions, and is supplied in the first instance by Canadian journalists, though the doctoring is probably done in the United States. Still, the fact remains that Canadians are helping out this paragon of journalistic virtue (who is, incidentally, the most bitter opponent of journalists unions in the U. S.) by supplying material for him. Let us set our own house in order. If Canadian newspapers object to Hearst, let them first object to Canadians employed on Canadian newspapers giving Hearst the facilities to establish his papers in Canada. And while they are at it, perhaps they might stop clipping Hearst newspapers to furnish "live stuff" for their Canadian clientèle.

K. C.

A COMPLIMENT INDEED

Many newspapers and other periodicals use extracts from the *Railroader*, but the first example of a publication using three of our articles in one issue is the March number of *Social Welfare*, of Toronto, which pays the *Railroader* this nice compliment.

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FOR BREADS - CAKES
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YOUR neighbour,
famous for her
baking—maybe she
uses Five Roses.



The Gazette and Catholic National Unions

(Continued from page 3)

take the liberty of alluding to it for educational purposes. The "Gazette" is quite capable of understanding Government records; printing records, for example.

Then, like the old woman who went to the cupboard in "Mother Hubbard", the "Gazette" introduces the subject of the shortage of houses and the cost of building materials, rivalry in trades union organizations and the rates of wages, in a delirious pot-pourri which ends in a wail about Canadian aims and origin as related with the Catholic National labor unions.

This is followed with the thunder of the press, the big gun, so to speak. We are told that the situation requires "from the Minister of Labor a declaration as to where he stands as a responsible member of the Government; is he prepared to champion and defend the international unions in a struggle with a purely Canadian movement?"

Here is thunder for you; the reverberations are appalling. The mighty gods of newspaperdom are in a rage and the worms of the earth must tremble. Good reader, the question should have been put this way. Is the Minister of Labor appointed to his position because of his special experience and knowledge in the ranks of bona fide trades unions not only in national but international matters? Is he prepared to discriminate whether the international trades unions truly represent the great mass of the Canadian workmen, or whether the representation is vested in a localized body of workmen in an out-of-the-way corner of Quebec, and is the Minister of Labor, in the interests of the industrial progress of Canada, of the opinion that it would be for the good of the workers and the manufacturers of the Dominion if the workers of both organizations got together and subscribed to common

aims? This is the question that the "Gazette" was entitled to ask. As to Mr. Bruce, he has been in public life a long while, he has as many friends among the employers as he has among the employees. His record in Australia, in Great Britain, in Canada and in St. John, is without a blemish. He is quite progressive. He does not hold the views which are expressed in the editorial columns of the "Gazette"; that is to say, he is not petrified, and we thank God for that.

I sometimes wonder, when I hear the great musicians play, when I listen to the singers, when I read the poetries and the prose imaginings, when I view the arts created

by the hand and brain of man, when I look upon the great achievements of the human race, the mighty, splendid lasting grandeurs brought into existence by the wonderful touch of the genius of man, I fall to pondering and it is the "unsolvable riddle" how some of us are brought to do and say and write the nasty, bitter, acrid things that spreads the gall upon the lips of life and fills its gaping wounds with biting salts of irony. In a world where so much remains to be done, where there are so many tears to be dried, so many thorns to be plucked, so many roses to be grown, it is the unsolvable riddle to know how we could spare time

or find the inclination to do the little, unworthy, petulant, vicious things that stop the birds from singing in the flight of a song. The effect of the "Gazette" editorial is that of a slap in the face. A punch is a man's game; you can hit back straight from the shoulder and aim right between the eyes; but this sickening slap arrests your rage. It is like the touch of a palsied hand, sickly, cold, chilling and repulsive and absolutely unworthy of a just return. It is a sick man's dying kick, a spasm, the convulsion. But this much I will say, with all of its well known antipathy for the trades union movement, I personally never believed that the "Gazette" would dare to inject into a discussion of trades union affairs the oft-used religious prejudices even if the prize to be gained was to shake the solidarity of the trade union movement to its foundation. No wonder that Upton Sinclair wrote "The Brass Check" about the newspapers, and so many people are reading that book; and that is the blessing of it, that the public can read and understand and digest such editorials as "Where is the Minister of Labor?"

Genuine trade unionism is founded on the brotherhood of man. It is not narrowed in scope by any other form of organized activity. The world is rapidly coming to understand it, but the "Gazette" is still plodding in the rear.

George Pierce.

: o :

NOW, IF LABOR HAD SAID IT!

Official Washington, "a combination of political caucuses, drawing room and civil service bureaux," containing "statesmen who are politicians and politicians who are not statesmen," is poorly organized for its task, which "fewer men of larger capacity would do better."

Such is an epitome of the views of Franklin K. Lane, retiring Secretary of the Interior, expressed in a characteristic parting report to the President on the occasion of leaving public life, on Feb. 29, after more than 20 years' service — the last seven in the Cabinet.

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GETTING AT SOCIAL FACTS

THE whole tendency of social work today is in the direction of straightforward constructive action and that based upon facts which have been verified by the workers themselves. The essentially weak point in much ameliorative work in past years lay in the fact that those who were engaged in it were too often ignorant of the most salient facts which were often known to the man in the street. Those who were on the field of battle in France and Flanders were familiar with the detailed maps of territory lying in front of them, over which they had never set foot, but which they studied in view of an attack to be made when zero hour arrived.

In social work there has of late come into vogue what is known as the Community Survey, a method of spying out the land on the part of those who are convinced that it is high time for an advance to be made by all who are concerned in the highest welfare of the community. A recent publication under this heading "The Community Survey", has reached us from the Social Service Council of Canada, and it is intended for circulation among societies and clubs which are promoting housing reform, child welfare, education, temperance, and kindred efforts in alleviation, prevention and upbuilding. This is rightly referred to as "A Basis for Social Action", for any municipality or rural area in which even a tenth part of the information herein suggested were obtained would be in an immeasurably stronger position for taking definite remedial action in regard to evils arising from bad housing conditions, delinquency, high mortality rate, inefficient relief methods and so forth.

The plan of the proposed survey is a very comprehensive one, and it is outlined first for city areas and then for rural districts. Possibly it might appeal to some as too pretentious especially that section which calls for a history of the community, description of the form of local government and such matter. However, the value of such information might be greater to social students outside the area than those within it, as generally the average citizen would be more or less familiar with such facts. In such

cities as Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg the social worker generally knows the temperament of City Hall fairly well.

Among the phases of life that would be investigated under one of these surveys would be: immigrants, industrial life (particularly in relation to women and children), housing and town planning, health and child welfare, delinquency, both adult and juvenile, educational facilities, vice, organized relief, churches and the community, and if all the questionnaire on these subjects were accurately answered, it is more than likely that in most communities thoughtful people would have some very serious food for reflection in the filled out schedules. Naturally much of such information is to be obtained now by those who care to dig into bluebooks, but city hall departments have a habit of giving out mere typed reports, so that the public are dependent upon the caprice and light views of a police reporter perhaps for the form in which the statistics of the city jail or courts are presented in the newspaper columns.

Surveys of this nature have already been made in many leading cities of the United States and also in a few Canadian cities, and in almost every case the result has been a demand for greater unity of forces, if not federation of social agencies. In Montreal a very able survey was recently made by the Director of Sociology of McGill University (Mr. J. Howard T. Falk), which was directed not so much to investigation of what needed to be done, as to the method in which social agencies were actually operating. The outcome of this report was a recommendation for federation of Protestant social agencies, and the matter is still under consideration.

The brochure issued by the Social Service Council of Canada will be found useful to the individual social worker even for the close analytical form of questions and it should find a place in many church, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., social clubs, community centres and kindred places. It can be obtained from headquarters, Confederation Life Building, Toronto at 25 cents per copy.

CAEDMON.

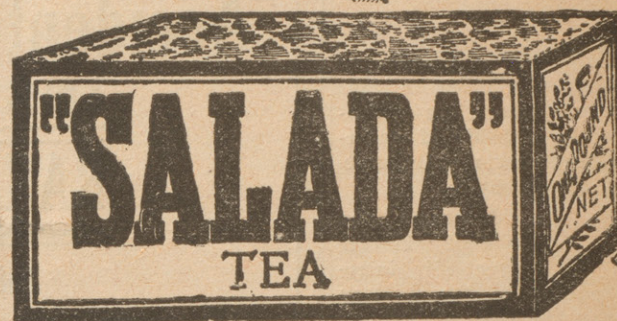
EVIDENTLY "JACK" READS THE RAILROADER

(From *Jack Canuck*, March 13.)

We want to know if there is not a great deal of truth in the comparison of Kennedy Crone between the Empire Press Conference, which is securing Government grants for its wealthy delegates, and the American Federation of Labor, which will meet here this summer, and the delegates to which will pay their own way?

Working newspapermen of Britain refuse to have anything to do with Empire Press Conference in Canada this year because the latter is a gathering of employers and capitalists only. Did any one expect the conference to be one of working newspapermen?

Canadian trades unionists are asked to take notice that W. R. Hearst is fighting organized news writers in Milwaukee. Here's another reason for boycotting the Hearst papers.



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The Eight Hour Day

(By J. A. Stevenson.)

A few months ago, Mr. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, advocated the universal adoption of the eight hour day at the International Labor Conference at Washington, and to the great alarm of Mr. S. R. Parsons, a brother delegate representing the Canadian Manufacturers Association, and the "Montreal Gazette", seemed to commit the Dominion Government to his policy. There was much growling and alarm in business and financial circles, and openly expressed relief when it was announced under semi-official authority that the Federal Government had no real competence in the matter. The question of hours, according to this view, must be dealt with by the provincial legislatures. But the question will not down and will be brought up at some forthcoming session at Ottawa. So it is well that the case for the eight hour day should once more be stated.

The usual form in which the problem is put is quite misleading. It is not so much a question of how many hours a man ought to work or how many he can work without impairing his health, social value or personal happiness. Such questions are quite irrelevant. The truth is that every hour a man works over the need to work is slavery, and every hour he works under the need to work is selfish idleness. The true method of ascertaining the right number of hours of labour must be considered in relation to two factors. Firstly, what and how much is needed to be done, and secondly, how many people are available to do it. In short, the problem is one of simple division; divide the amount to be done by the number of person available to do it, and the answer to the hours question is obtained.

From the standpoint of natural justice, the course of our social and industrial development has been absolutely unfair. Labor-saving machinery of infinite variety and force has been invented and the forces of nature have been more and more brought to obedience and harnessed to use by the brains of man. The actual need to work, as spread over the whole community, is less than ever it was before and moreover is steadily decreasing with each new invention. Unhappily, however, parallel with this progressive diminution of the need to work, certain privileged classes by reason of their social influence, their financial resources and their control of legislation have managed to shirk their share of work, and the result is that the workers of today have to work as hard and even harder than their primitive

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ancestors. Some economists have contended that all the manifold inventions of machinery have not lightened the labors of mankind. This theory is not true if applied to the comfortable privileged classes, for nothing is plainer than their idleness (relatively to production) on the one hand and their abundance of the objects of inventive labor on the other.

The cold fact is that the invention of machinery has increased the sum of labor now thrown upon a community and its unequal distribution is tending more and more to throw the added burden solely on the workers. It is for the benefit of the latter that reformers now advocate an eight-hour or a seven-hour day—Lord Leverhulme would reduce it to six hours—and the

hope is cherished that greater justice would be attained if the burden of labor were distributed more equitably over the whole working class. But the idea is probably mistaken. It may be readily admitted that it is better that all of the millions of the workers of the world should be working 8 or 7 or 6 hours per day than that some millions of them should be unemployed while the rest are toiling 9, 10 and 11 hours per day.

But complete justice will not be done till the now idle classes are brought into the class of workers, and made to share in work proportionately to society's needs and society's numbers. It has been calculated from reasonable data that if all the population of the world were justly employed, a three hours day of work by each individual would suffice to maintain our present standard of civilization. In the course of time invention would probably reduce even this low figure. Some scientists say we are on the eve of discoveries which might make possible vast improvements in the general standard of life, far greater than those introduced by the invention of the steam engine. The ideal to be aimed at is a fair diminishing division of labor; the notion of a fixed minimum for the working classes of today is one that only slaves should cherish.

J. A. Stevenson.

FIDDLING ALONG

Criticism of the present Government, as one which, with no past to hold it, and no future, was "fiddling and faddling along without doing anything," was made at the Canadian Club luncheon, at Montreal, last week, by Prof. W. F. Osborne, of the University of Manitoba. Prof. Osborne also severely denounced the press of the Dominion, and declared that the general run of people suspected that its news was either not given, or else tintured for propaganda purposes, with the result that people had lost their old-time confidence in the newspaper press. This, he said, was contributing in no small degree to the general unrest.

TEACHERS FOR PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

The principle of proportional representation was unanimously endorsed by educational leaders at the morning session of the annual meetings of the Ottawa Teachers Institute, on Feb. 20. Alderman J. D. Denny and Mr. A. E. Attwood, principals of Cambridge and Osgoode Street Schools, respectively, were warmly applauded when they addressed the teachers in support of this form and it was finally decided, on motion of Mr. Attwood, that the system would be used at the next election held by the organization.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, February 20th.

LABOR is watching with keen eyes the proposals which emanate from the Government and elsewhere regarding the liquor traffic. It must not be thought for a moment that British Labor has any love for prohibition. It is all for freedom and the rights of the worker to obtain the reasonable refreshment he may desire. But, at the same time, it is anxious that such restrictions shall be maintained as will keep Britain sober without descending to injustice.

The Government has a new Bill which makes for broad principles and regulations such as: Setting up a number of Commissions; establishment of research departments; reform of buildings; limitation of hours; improvement of commodities sold.

The licensing authority in every area is to have a licensing judge, who will be paid. He may be assisted by an Advisory Committee chosen by the county or town council. Such an Advisory Committee may be called into being at any time to deal with reduction, increase or distribution of licensed premises. Decisions will rest with the judge.

There will be appeal courts. Licensing areas as now formed will be greatly increased, to secure more uniformity of procedure.

There will be no proposal to cut down the hours during which public-houses may be opened for the sale of liquor on Sundays, but there will be an attempt to introduce an universal twelve hours throughout England and Wales.

The effect will be seen when it is recalled that pre-war hours were

— London 19½, country 17 and 16 hours. The actual permitted hours of sale will be between 5 a.m. and midnight.

Important new procedure as to the extension of floor space in licensed premises will be introduced, and such extensions will be allowed under the new Act if they "add to the comfort and convenience of the public so far as regards the provision of food and recreation."

There will also be found new regulations affecting clubs. But the real change will lie in the Commissions and the newly appointed judges, who may, it is understood, even try experiments in local option.

Labor's views on the matter are in the direction of favoring nationalization of the drink trade. The Labor movement stands for popular government and the destruction of vested interests. The former and the latter alike can, it is contended, be obtained only by a policy of public ownership and control which will eliminate private profit and substitute for the control of the great brewers a system under which the liquor trade will be dealt with in accordance with public opinion.

The dockers' inquiry continues to provide the British public with some startlingly valuable figures and facts relating to the life of the workers. The employers' counsel, Sir Lyndon Macassay, produced a budget whereby it was sought to prove that a docker's family might live on £3.17.0. Bevin, the dockers' leader, puts the reasonable sum at £6 a week. To counter Macassay, Bevin diverted the court with a cookery demonstration. He produced five plates of cooked potatoes and cabbage and five plates, each of which bore a portion of cheese.

"Counsel allowed a shilling a week for vegetables other than potatoes", Bevin explained. "I have divided that into a daily ration for five people, and each of these plates contains one of these rations. I have not cooked the meat, but I am willing to cook the whole budget to show the courts how much counsel proposes would sustain a docker."

The point was pressed home by a docker named Brammell, from Birkenhead.

Mr. Bevin then produced his "five plates of cabbage and potatoes and five plates containing cheese, and pointed out that, according to counsel's budget allowance of vegetables for five dockers that was the meagre allowance that each man would receive. As the Court would readily see, the whole five portions were not too much for one man. Witness was asked if he thought it would add to domestic

happiness if a docker went home from the dock with a meal like that set before him and his wife maintained that the meal contained sufficient calorific value.

Mr. Brammell smiled.

Bevin asked: "What would be the result?" and witness replied: "I think the dockers would rise in a body." "I would not sit down to it", he added. "There would be a row at our house, I am certain." "If I got to the table first", answered Mr. Brammell, "I should have the lot myself."

The National Executive of the Labor Party, at its last meeting, gave special attention to the needs of the children in Central and Eastern Europe, where economic distress is causing an enormous amount of disease and death. Existing conditions threaten to destroy or leave permanently diseased and deformed the children in these countries. In Austria (Vienna), 80 per cent of the children are badly deformed with rickets, and in Budapest, infant mortality has reached the appalling figure of 90% a month. Consumption in the famine area has become almost an epidemic, and the cases have risen to nearly double the pre-war figure.

It was decided by the National Executive to issue an appeal to the local Labor organizations, urging them to take action through the Labor members on the local unions. It suggests that the municipalities shall be invited to undertake the care of as many children as possible from the stricken countries. In this, the local authorities of this country will be following the example of municipalities in North Italy, where 30,000 Austrian children are now living in Italian homes; the municipality of Rome is arranging to take in 15,000 children of her late enemies. The executive urges that on every public body where there are Labor representatives, this matter should be raised by them and the municipalities be asked to invite a definite number of children from Central Europe to be its guests.

The demand made by the Civil Servants for freedom to stand as Parliamentary candidates has received the hearty support of the Labor Party. The Executive has endorsed the suggestion that Civil Service candidates should have special leave without pay for the purpose of conducting their campaign. In some countries civil servants already have this privilege. In France, for example, postal servants have only to inform the Administration of their intention to stand for Parliament, and do not need to seek permission to do so. As the regulations stand in this country at the present time, a postal servant must resign his position before he can fight a Parliamentary election, and, unlike other workers, he cannot return to his old position in the service in the event of defeat in his candidature. The postal workers are anxious to change this system, and have the support of

In the present state of affairs, delay is as bad as destruction. We need not fear the Destructionist as much as the Obstructionist. The former builds on a fallacy which will destroy itself. But the latter is a temper that holds everything back.

Henry Ford.

the Labor Party in their agitation.

During the past few weeks, discussions on political prospects have, as I have shown, usually brought forward the suggestion that the Prime Minister might play for a breach with organised Labor on the question of Nationalization of Mines, in order that if a national stoppage ensued, he might go to the country on the issue of "the nation versus direct actionists." The Prime Minister has returned to Parliament in something like his old fighting spirit and it would seem that he is out for a quarrel with Labor if he can possibly force one. Mr. Brace moved the Labor Party resolution, regretting the absence of any proposal to nationalize the coal mines, in a brilliant and cogent speech, which was a reasoned and conciliatory exposition of the case for nationalization. It made a deep impression on the House. Mr. Lunn, one of the Yorkshire miners' members, in a speech delivered later in the debate, pointed out the difficult situation that would arise if the Government persisted in their rejection of the Sankey scheme, and said that the possibility of industrial action could not be ignored. The Prime Minister left entirely unanswered Mr. Brace's impressive speech in favor of nationalization. He is a skilful debater and an adept in the art of evading vital issues by playing on what he calls "threats" against the community. Nothing suits him better than to cry "Bolshevism", and he worked himself into a veritable passion of stimulated indignation against what he regarded as Mr. Lunn's "challenge to the whole fabric of free Government." His speech was a successful debating effort, but it did nothing to destroy a single argument in favor of nationalization. The strength of the case lies unquestionably with the advocates of public ownership and joint democratic control, but the Prime Minister, in his refusal to accede to the demand for Nationalization, has little to fear from the Coalition of profitters and vested interests, who are quite incapable of rising above their own petty interests to consider on its merits a measure that aims at promoting the welfare of the whole community. The issue will yet have to be decided by the people themselves, and a special Trade Union Congress is being held to consider what action shall be taken.

Ethelbert Pogson.

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TORONTO OTTAWA

Where Is The Minister Of Labor ?

(From the "Gazette", Feb. 26.)

"We are out to show the workers of the province of Quebec the fallacy of the national union. The national union in the province of Quebec tends to produce only racial and religious strife between the workers on the industrial field when their economic interests are one."

The above statement has been attributed to Mr. John W. Bruce, general organizer of the International Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union, as the chairman of an international conference board, now in Montreal. The purpose of this board is said to be to effect an arrangement which will establish the supremacy of international unionism in the building trades of the city, by the exclusion of National Union labor. It will be remembered that when the so-called National Industrial Conference was pending in Ottawa last September, the Minister of Labor and the President of the Trades Congress, who had control of the arrangements, declined to recognize the National Unions of this province. Among the excuses subsequently put forward by the Minister for this action was a statement that the Nationals had a membership of less than three thousand. At a convention held at Three Rivers during the same month, delegates were present from sixty-three National organizations, representing a membership of thirty thousand. The attitude of the Minister and of the President of the Trades Congress was belied subsequently by an effort which was made to bring the National Unions into the International Union fold. No one knows more about that than the Minister himself. The attempt did not succeed, and the international forces appear now to have adopted the alternative of open war against the Nationals. What the internationals have failed to absorb, they now set out to destroy.

The attempt of the internationals to secure control of the Nationals failed because the ideals of the two organizations are hopelessly in conflict. The internationals speak and act for a union system controlled and directed from the United States. Canadian workmen pay large sums of money into the international treasuries for the maintenance of this system, controlled and directed from the United States. This control and direction is actual and real, continuous and often arbitrary. It places Canadian industry more or less at the mercy of foreign interests. The weapon upon which the international organization relies before all others is the strike. The National Unions of this province are composed of Canadians, whose outlook and spirit are Canadian, whose aim is the

promotion and stability of industry, whose welfare is the welfare of the employees no less than of the employer. These unions represent a Canadian movement, as contrasted with an international movement under foreign control. They have, equally with the international unions, the right to strike, but the weapon is rarely used by them. It is looked upon as the last recourse, not as the first; as an extreme measure to be employed only in extreme cases. The policy of the National Unions is broad and conciliatory and makes for harmony and progress. A movement of that kind is in conflict with the aims and methods of international unionism, and for that reason it is to be destroyed. It is being attacked now through the building trades and there is talk of a general strike in these trades as a means of enforcing the supremacy which the internationals are now seeking to establish.

The situation is one in which the city of Montreal has an immediate and very lively interest. There exists in this city a house famine which has become extremely acute. It is due in part to the scarcity of labor during the war, to the advanced cost of all building materials, and last, but by no means least, to the ever-increasing demands of labor, internationally

ARE we going to have hard times? Some prophets we are. Not long ago the prophets told us we were going to have a better world after the war. It is not a better world, but it might have been. The prophets saw what could have transpired if the people had wanted it. And the same is true of their vision of bad times—we can have them if we want them; we are not compelled to have economic distress unless we want it. — Henry Ford.

organized. So serious has this housing situation become, and so marked has been the disposition of landlords to take advantage of it, that appeals for relief are being constantly made, citizens' committee are being formed, and the matter has become one of profound public concern. No representative, or committee, representing international organized labor, should be permitted to exploit such a situation for the purpose of destroying a rival organization, and particularly one of Canadian aims and origin. The statement attributed to Mr. Bruce, that the National Unions tend "to produce only racial and religious strife" among workers, is one which will require a great deal of proof, and we are confident that it cannot be proved. It is an old charge, and was met at the Three Rivers Convention by the following resolution:

"Whereas certain rumors have

circulated at large alleging that the Catholic National Unions do not protect Protestant workmen on labor questions, the Convention protests against this false allegation, and enters the following protest: The National Union of the South Shore Workmen earnestly protests that it has protected, and still protects, Protestant workmen on all labor questions, by giving them a joint member's card, which guarantees all necessary protection."

The issue which is being raised in Montreal is one which the Dominion Government, through its Department of Labor, cannot afford to ignore. The circumstances require from the Minister of Labor a declaration as to where he stands, as the responsible member of the Government. Is he prepared to champion and defend international unionism in a struggle with a purely Canadian movement? Can he satisfy the public that his past friendship with Mr. Bruce is not to be accepted as evidence of support in Mr. Bruce's present undertaking? He will doubtless have an opportunity of telling the parliamentary representatives of this province who Mr. Bruce is, and whether his record as a labor man in Australia, in Great Britain, in South Africa, and in Canada—and particularly in St. John, N.B.—qualifies him for the position in which he now appears. He can, by placing in the hands of these representatives, the suppressed evidence of the Royal Commission of Industrial Relations, of which Mr. Bruce was a member, convey to them an accurate, if somewhat startling, idea of the extreme views of Mr. Bruce, the bent of his mind, and the pronounced socialistic aims which he cherishes. If the Minister of Labor will not do this, and will not declare himself, then the acting Prime Minister should act, and if the Government takes the proper and patriotic position that the National Unions are entitled to protection, it should see to it that such protection is afforded by every means at the disposal of the State.

340,000 MADE FORTUNES

Britain Considering Taxing These War Profiteers.

Three hundred and forty thousand persons in Great Britain made fortunes during the war, according to an inland revenue official testifying at a meeting of the House of Commons select committee on war fortunes, which is debating whether this wealth should be specially taxed, and if so, how. The evidence thus far given indicates that the committee's task will be most complex and difficult.

ODIOUS

HILL—"McShorte has sold a poem to Scribblers, entitled an 'Ode to a Fair Lady.'"

HULLS—Has he? Well, he is more competent to write verses entitled, 'Owed to a Landlady.'"



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